

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 59

PAGE 8

BREADGRAIN CROP (Northern Hemisphere) (Page 177)

WORLD RICE TRADE (Page 179)

CONTENTS

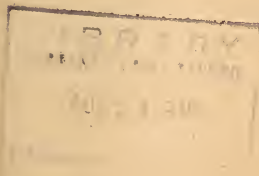
	Page
COTTON AND OTHER FIBER	
Rise in Norwegian Cotton Consumption.....	192
Nigeria Expanding Cotton Production.....	193
Cotton-Price Quotations on Foreign Markets.....	191
FATS AND OILS	
Indonesian Copra Exports Drop in July.....	194
U.S. Imports of Specified Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds..	195
Philippine Copra, Coconut Oil Exports Increase in July	196
GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS	
Northern Hemisphere Breadgrain Crop Slightly Smaller..	177
World Rice Trade Increases in 1948; Still Below Prewar	179
Canada Reports Short Hay Crop.....	187
Cuba Increases Rice Imports From U.S.....	189
Mexico May Produce Record Rice Crop.....	190
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	
New Zealand Butterfat Production High.....	197
All Classes of Danish Hogs Show Large Increase.....	198
Sweden's Egg Production Rises.....	198
U.K. Bacon Imports Cut in Half During First 6 Months of 1949.....	199
TOBACCO	
Union of South Africa's 1948-49 Tobacco Production Lower.....	183
Pakistan's Tobacco Exports Larger.....	184
Greece's 1949 Tobacco Crop Forecast Revised Downward..	185
TROPICAL PRODUCTS	
Zanzibar's Clove Industry Threatened by Disease.....	185
Smaller 1949-50 Coffee Crop Forecast for Ecuador.....	186
Cuba Expects Larger Coffee Crop in 1949-50.....	186

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

AUGUST 22, 1949



L A T E N E W S

Bolivia's rice import requirements from August through December 1949 are estimated at between 6.5 to 9 million pounds. Of this amount, approximately 1.2 million pounds had been purchased by August 1. The maximum quantity to be purchased after that date, therefore, would be about 7.7 million pounds. Bolivian rice import requirements in 1950 are estimated at between 15 and 20 million pounds.

- - - - -

Burma exported 224 million pounds of rice and 4 million pounds of rice bran in July, bringing total January-July exports to 1,927 million pounds of rice and 56 million pounds of bran. Shipping has been arranged for August and September delivery of 170 and 160 million pounds of rice, respectively. Shipments after October 1 will depend on the ability of the Government to release paddy stocks of rough rice immobilized by the insurgents in the Henzada-Prome area. Because of disturbed conditions, it is generally believed that Burma's acreage planted to rice in 1949-50 will be smaller than last year.

- - - - -

Philippine rice plantings in 1949-50 are forecast at 5,250,000 acres, or about the same as in 1948-49. Drought, worm infestation, and activities of insurgent elements are stated to have prevented an increased over last year.

- - - - -

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business, and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE BREADGRAIN CROP SLIGHTLY SMALLER

The 1949 breadgrain production in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to be below 1948 by about 5 percent or 10 million short tons, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

A smaller wheat crop accounts for the bulk of the decrease, with the total outturn in Northern Hemisphere countries now estimated to be about 5 percent less than the 1948 harvest. Total rye production in the area shows little net change from a year earlier. Northern Hemisphere countries in 1948 accounted for 94 percent of the estimated world breadgrain production.

Compared with the 1935-39 average, wheat is still slightly above the prewar level while rye shows a 5 percent decline. Sharply increased production over prewar in the United States is the principal factor in the maintenance of world wheat production. Rye, which is grown principally in Europe and the Soviet Union, has been sharply below the prewar average in Europe since 1939, both in area and production. Some recovery was made in 1948, but the level is still well below 1935-39. In the Soviet Union, in contrast, rye acreage is believed to have increased considerably and to be well above the prewar average.

The exportable wheat surplus from the principal Northern Hemisphere exporting countries is not expected to show any significant net change from the large 1948 supplies. In the United States, supplies will still be large, but about 10 percent smaller than the 795 million bushels available for export or carry-over in 1948-49. The large wheat supply is supplemented by better-than-average crops of coarse grains, especially the near-record corn crop in prospect. Availability in Canada is expected to be about the same as in 1948-49 with the crop reported virtually unchanged from the 1948 harvest and only a small increase over last year's carry-over expected. The Soviet Union's wheat crop is estimated to be larger than in 1948, but a small decrease is indicated for the Balkan countries as a whole, principally because of less favorable conditions in Rumania.

In North America the current outlook is for a breadgrain crop about 10 percent less than the good 1948 harvest, but far above average. The United States wheat crop, now estimated at 1,132 million bushels, is the sixth successive billion-bushel crop reported. The current estimate is less than the harvests of the past 3 years but except for those years has not been exceeded. The wheat acreage for harvest is the largest on record, but yields, though larger than average, are the smallest reported since 1939. The United States rye crop is one of the smallest recorded. The Canadian wheat crop is tentatively estimated at 392 million bushels, compared with 393 million from 24.1 million acres a year ago. The wheat acreage for harvest this year was reported at 27.5 million acres. Yield per acre, based on those figures, averaged 14.2 bushels, or only 11 percent below the long-time average yields, despite earlier reports of heavy losses from drought over wide areas of the wheat belt. Rye acreage in Canada this year was cut to little more than half the 1948 area and, with sharply reduced yields, the crop is estimated at 10 million bushels, compared with 25 million in 1948.

Breadgrain production in Europe is about 5 percent below the 1948 total, estimated at 62.5 million short tons, and 13 percent below the 1935-39 average. Conditions varied widely in different parts of the Continent. Small increases in Scandinavia, in many of the smaller producing countries of Western Europe, and in parts of Central Europe were overbalanced by reductions in France, Spain, Great Britain and parts of the Balkans. Within the Balkans, too, conditions were variable, with best conditions reported for Hungary and Yugoslavia and least favorable in Rumania and Bulgaria. In the latter two countries drought reduced the outturn somewhat, according to reports.

Official reports indicate good yields of breadgrains for most regions of the Soviet Union. Harvesting difficulties, however, appear to have complicated getting in the grain, and harvest losses, which are usually high in the Soviet Union, may be even heavier than usual, thus reducing the actual "barn yield" of grains. Widespread continued rains during early July delayed the ripening and harvest of grains in European areas of the Union. Later harvest reports indicated difficulties from wet and lodged grain, uneven ripening, low stand of the grain, and shattering. In addition, almost simultaneous maturing of spring and winter grains in some regions presented difficulties, and serious lags in combine harvesting were reported from a number of regions. Weedy fields were also mentioned as a serious problem this year. Despite all these handicaps, however, yields of grain are believed to be close to the 1948 yields and production of both wheat and rye is expected to be slightly larger than in 1948.

Production of wheat in Asia is estimated to be about 200 million bushels smaller than last year's harvest, principally because of smaller crops in China and Turkey. Reduced yields account for the decrease of roughly 100 million bushels in China, since acreage is reported at about the 1948 figure. In Turkey, however, both acreage and yields are reported substantially smaller than in 1948. Serious drought held up fall seeding and the area sown was reported to be 10 to 15 percent less than the area of recent years. Further, unfavorable growing weather reduced yields sharply. Rye acreage was also cut in Turkey, the only country of this area reporting rye.

Northern Hemisphere countries of Africa show a slight increase over last year's wheat production. Most of the gain is in Tunisia where a good crop is reported after the poor harvest of 1948. Changes in other countries of the area are minor. Rye is of no significance in Africa.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C. M. Purves, Robert L. Gástineau, and Judith E. Downey.

WORLD RICE TRADE INCREASES IN 1948; STILL BELOW PREWAR

International trade in rice during 1948 increased markedly over the preceding year, and was nearly 45 percent of the average prewar trade. World exports totaled 8,700 million pounds compared with 6,000 million the year before, and with an average of 20,000 million pounds during the 1936-40 period.

The largest actual gain in exports occurred in the surplus countries of Asia. Exports from Africa were twice as large as in 1947, while those in Europe increased only slightly. Exports from North America and South America showed a moderate decrease compared with the preceding year's record.

Before the World War II, Asia was the only Continent that had net rice exports. Decreased production in its exporting countries since the war has made it necessary for Asia to import from other Continents. By 1948 it had not yet become self-sufficient in rice. Exports of the other Continents with the exception of Europe, exceeded imports.

Asia's exports in 1948 totaled 6,100 million pounds compared with 3,800 million in 1947, and 2,300 million in 1946. The 1948 exports were about one-third of the average (1936-40) of 18,500 million pounds before the war.

Exports from the principal surplus area of Asia, composed of Burma, Siam, and French Indochina, were 42, 61, and 13 percent of prewar, respectively. Civil disturbances in Burma beginning in August 1948 reduced exports below the amount programmed for shipment. Exports from Siam during the year, however, were substantially larger than the quantities allocated for delivery.

Asiatic importing countries during 1948 received about 80 percent of the world's rice imports. Although receipts of 7,100 million pounds were 48 percent larger than in 1947, they were only one-half of the prewar average. The major importing countries in order of volume were India, the Malayan Union, Ceylon, China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Japan.

Although the trade of European countries gained perceptibly over 1947, exports and imports were only 10 and 12 percent, respectively, of the prewar average. Rice was exported from Italy for the first time since the war, but shipments were less than 15 percent of the prewar average. The principal countries in which rice imports increased were the United Kingdom, France, Greece, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

Africa's total exports were more than twice those of prewar, due wholly to a sharp rise in the exports of Egypt. A marked gain in imports into Africa's deficit countries was due largely to increased availability in the exporting countries of Asia.

RICE, IN TERMS OF MILLED: International trade.
Averages 1936-40, annual 1946 to 1948

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		1946		1947		1948	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA								
British Honduras.....	-	2,764	-	3,426	-	2,497	-	2,627
Canada.....	2,525	50,958	3	26,018	6	38,441	5	38,794
Costa Rica.....	0	2,053	1,000	11	1	24	1,624	715
El Salvador.....	2,641	3	547	-	8,012	-	4,126	-
Guatemala.....	2	75	2	567	-	2	259	1
Honduras.....	18,555	2,591	728	1	1,135	37	3,187	-
Mexico.....	150	347	3	3,293	22,090	4,460	63,049	42
Nicaragua.....	-	518	11,228	0	8,023	-	8,195	-
Panama.....	-	13,398	-	7,222	-	14,637	-	10,559
United States.....	235,206	20,534	772,592	3,483	963,002	610	868,565	2,845
Bahamas.....	-	3,809	-	2,270	-	1,669	-	5,944
Barbados.....	-	20,675	-	16,059	-	13,432	-	-
Jamaica.....	-	41,798	-	14,947	-	11,521	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago.....	-	42,376	-	24,173	-	20,608	-	27,229
Cuba.....	60	444,612	1	330,464	1	620,639	511	517,715
Dominican Republic.....	165	7,989	8,397	2	1	8,167	-	12,802
Guadeloupe.....	-	15,467	-	8,349	-	10,040	-	-
Martinique.....	-	2,359	-	5,240	-	7,013	-	-
Haiti.....	1	2,359	2,357	2	1,544	2	291	826
Total 5/.....	259,775	690,821	796,856	454,523	1,008,671	763,237	949,740	656,199
EUROPE								
Austria.....	5/	62,366	-	-	0	1,127	0	1,278
Belgium.....	29,249	140,798	-	7,870	18	36,251	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	3	84,898	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	45	19,082	0	5	0	0	0	2,159
Eire.....	0	7,909	0	0	-	-	-	-
Finland.....	0	31,723	0	7	0	4	-	-
France.....	31,120	1,239,561	6	10,478	136	24,778	14	75,733
Germany.....	38,288	483,566	-	-	-	-	-	63,933
Greece.....	0	63,719	-	507	-	23,589	-	-
Hungary.....	0	43,328	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland.....	0	1,249	-	723	-	979	-	1,116
Italy.....	355,639	1,400	2	0	0	1,653	45,587	0
Latvia.....	187,420	378,353	0	46	1,649	368	10,412	0
Netherlands.....	20,713	92,321	0	2	0	1	0	430
Poland.....	18	16,601	0	1,638	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	1,103	46,591	675	3,959	-	23,073	21,796	15,711
Romania.....	5/	11,695	14,291	-	19,835	6,736	-	-
Sweden.....	103	81,171	71	73	0	20,946	0	1,446
Switzerland.....	14	52,594	2	178	2	47,847	0	94,669
United Kingdom.....	12,202	311,174	12,224	16,595	-	10,361	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	6/	153,16	45,168	-	-	-	-	-
Total 5/.....	671,768	3,261,794	27,222	45,691	20,031	160,967	67,765	401,234
U.S.S.R.	5/	2,403,5/	94,300	-	-	-	-	-

RICE, IN TERMS OF MILLED: International trade,
average 1936-40, annual 1946 to 1948
continued—

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		1946		1947 1/2		1948 1/2	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
ASIA								
Aden.....	42,005	49,996						
Iran 1/2.....	64,129	1,232	130,464	179	27,172	55		
Iraq.....	13,029	24	5,203	3,935	5,514	4,022		
Palatine.....	2,381	41,020	0	16,489				
Syria.....	18	37,646		26,455		47,551		
Turkey.....	10	156		0	11	24		396
British Borneo.....	6,535,742	128,806						
Burma.....	7	1,219,294	959,829		1,779,012		2,724,947	
Ceylon.....	26,840	870,904	1,098	568,294	1,214	581,062	2,042	917,056
China.....	16	10,485,6	1,559,8	460,000	1,871	673,020	10,639,8	850,000
Manchuria.....	1,436,661	8,321						
Taiwan 9/.....	3,232,938	11,519	160,000		110,880,000		110,880,000	
French Indochina.....	622,314	1,075,402			148,429		433,413	
India 1/.....	112/231,632,42	4,123,395	4,295,8	630,000	8/200,000		8/250,000	
Japan 9/.....	2,367,391	3,726,688		35,024	448,112,000		1,969,021	
Korea 9/.....	369,882	1,746,239	0	0	13/83,700		13/113,171,337	
Malaya Union.....	14/71,727,114	499,118	4,394	540,000	3,546	527,437	1,018,304	
Indonesia.....	1,316	130,886		258,236	3,866	260,984	772	1,404,495
Philippines.....	62	54,756				159,895		264,797
Portuguese India.....	2,920,437		983,913		871,002		1,790,633	
Siam.....	18,543,276	13,993,564	2,275,705	3,104,543	3,799,649	4,753,383	6,101,453	7,052,344
Total 5/.....								
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina.....	4671	52,286	8,638	1	5,955			
Bolivia.....	0	18,371		25,079		9,469		20,005
Brazil.....	83,375	0	362,422		530,885		475,296	
British Guiana.....	34,286	5	50,671		13,982		39,261	
Chile.....	24,107	24	78,497		5,954		1,252	
Colombia.....	3	29,614	4,178	1,029	13,452		138,854	9,921
Ecuador.....	25,685	4	129,769		136,659			
French Guiana.....	0	2,692		1,870		913		1,892
Paraguay.....	0	327		0		2/		882
Peru.....	51	44,742		6,702		0		5,071
Surinam.....	10,624	4						
Uruguay.....	3,775	191	1,546	4,723			27,196	
Venezuela.....	0	32,924		33,995		29,235		31,000
Total 5/.....	158,260	205,267	655,720	71,500	723,405	51,069	720,761	70,774

Continued —

RICE, IN TERMS OF MILLED: International trade,
average 1936-40, annual 1946 to 1948
continued--

18

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		1946		1947		1948	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
AFRICA								
Algeria.....	4,918:	65,220:	-	4,435:	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	3,132:	6,719:	22:	4,660:	7,237:	6,078:	2,215:	14,467
Egypt.....	23,61:	30:	66:	7,870:	1,165:	-	-	-
French Cameroons.....	980:	21,805:	157:	45:	5,858:	0:	14,448:	0
French West Africa.....	436:	38,073:	61:	22:	2:	1,392:	-	-
Gambia.....	-	11,245:	-	0:	1:	-	-	-
Italy.....	276,601:	4,150:	448,227:	9:	361,053:	1:	772,955:	2
Italian Somaliland.....	0:	12,820:	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Equatorial Africa.....	-	6,524:	-	1,116:	-	3,907:	-	-
French Cameroons.....	-	6,208:	-	2:	-	1,058:	-	1,082
French Morocco.....	-	24,719:	-	3,086:	-	441:	-	19/ 8,377
French West Africa.....	534:	180,336:	-	7,110:	0:	65,871:	16/ 94,313	0
Gold Coast.....	81:	24,942:	-	0:	-	0:	-	0
Liberia.....	-	5,556:	-	1,478:	-	-	-	-
Madagascar.....	15,942:	3,848:	11,371:	0:	3,790:	2,204:	1,031:	25,819
Mauritius.....	94:	123,091:	-	41,076:	1,873:	45,224:	-	-
Mozambique.....	215:	18,341:	3,164:	48:	6,952:	4:	-	0
Nigeria.....	3,422:	21,376:	8,657:	111:	4,770:	0:	11,063:	-
Angola.....	5,634:	216:	3,452:	0:	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Guinea.....	-	67,463:	0:	23,598:	-	19,248:	-	60,382
Sierra Leone.....	-	5,995:	-	2,821:	-	3,741:	-	-
Southern Rhodesia.....	-	2,249:	-	461:	1,531:	1:	823:	-
Tunisia.....	-	45,041:	-	11:	-	-	-	53,124
Union of South Africa.....	0:	139,021:	0:	31,290:	-	-	-	-
Total 5/.....	318,631:	928,416:	476,561:	148,040:	402,680:	216,586:	810,714:	386,258
OCEANIA								
Australia 17/.....	29,025:	5,268:	53,474:	2:	64,344:	-	-	-
Australian New Guinea.....	-	21,840:	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Oceania.....	-	3,047:	-	463:	-	2,914:	-	-
New Caledonia.....	238:	7,183:	-	3,328:	-	4,134:	-	7,566
New Zealand.....	17:	8,542:	-	2,631:	-	4,234:	-	2,510
Western Samoa.....	-	1,314:	-	500:	-	1,065:	-	-
Total 5/.....	29,263:	101,077:	53,474:	43,170:	64,344:	47,378:	65,000:	55,076
World total 5/.....	347,894:	1,029,493:	530,035:	191,210:	467,024:	263,964:	875,714:	441,334:

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ July-June. 4/ October-September. 5/ Including countries not shown. 6/ Less than 5-year average. 7/ March 21-March 20. 8/ Estimated on the basis of export data from exporting countries. 9/ Freer shipments to Japan from the Japanese colonies, Korea and Taiwan, comprised the principal trade of the 3 lands. 10/ Estimated surplus for shipment to China. 11/ March-April to 1940-41. Includes Pakistan to August 15, 1947. 12/ November-October. 13/ South Korea. 14/ Netherlands Indies. 15/ 10 months only. 16/ 10 months only. 17/ July-June.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments and reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers. Includes milled, broken, semi-milled unconverted and rough rice in terms of milled.

Exports from the Western Hemisphere countries were less than in 1947, being slightly smaller in both North America and South America. Western Hemisphere exports, however, were 4 times as large as before the war.

In North America, the volume exported from the United States, El Salvador, and Honduras was less than the record of the preceding year. Mexico's exports, having declined during the war and immediate postwar years, exceeded the previous record of 1942. Those from Nicaragua were slightly larger than in the year before. The principal reason for a reduction of imports in North America was a decline in Cuba's purchases.

Decreased exports in the principal surplus countries of South America were largely offset by substantial gains in the exports of Surinam (Dutch Guiana) and Uruguay. Brazilian exports dropped 11 percent below the record of the preceding year, and exports were smaller also in British Guiana and Chile. Record shipments from Ecuador showed a very moderate increase over 1947. South American countries imported approximately 70 million pounds, or nearly 20 million more than in 1947. The principal countries in order of volume were Venezuela, Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA'S 1948-49 TOBACCO PRODUCTION LOWER

The Union of South Africa's 1948-49 tobacco crop is placed at 17 percent below the 1947-48 harvest, according to the American Embassy in Pretoria. The quality of the current crop is also reported below that of 1947-48.

The country's 1948-49 tobacco crop is officially estimated at 41.4 million pounds. This compares with the record 1947-48 crop of 49.6 million pounds and the 5-year, 1942-43 through 1946-47, annual average of 31.7 million pounds. Flue-cured production totaled 20.3 million pounds, or 49 percent of the total in 1948-49. This compares with 22 million pounds, or 44 percent in 1947-48 and an annual average of 13.2 million pounds, or 42 percent in the 1942-43 through 1946-47 period. The 1948-49 production of light and dark air-cured leaf totaled 20.4 million pounds, or 49 percent of the total. This compares with 54 percent in 1947-48 and 56 percent in the 1942-43 through 1946-47 period. In addition to flue-cured and air-cured types, the Union of South Africa in 1948-49 produced 630,000 pounds of Turkish leaf.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Tobacco production
by types, 1948-49 with comparisons

Type	Average 1942-43 through 1946-47	1947-48	1948-49 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Virginia flue-cured	13,162	22,044	20,325
Air-cured	17,914	26,722	20,419
Turkish	637	868	630
Total	31,713	49,634	41,374

1/ Preliminary.

U. S. Foreign Service and other official reports

Due primarily to uneven seasonal rainfall and excessive heat during the growing season both the yield and quality of the 1948-49 crop were below that of 1947-48. It is reported that the crop contains an excessive proportion of short leaves and that the texture is poor. The coloring of the leaf, however, is reported to be very good.

Domestic consumption of leaf from the 1948-49 crop is expected to be approximately 37 million pounds with most of the remainder going into stocks, except for an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 pounds which it is anticipated will be exported to the United Kingdom.

It is expected that during 1949-50 certain grades of flue-cured leaf will continue to be imported from Southern Rhodesia. Although the Union of South Africa produces a sufficient quantity of leaf to satisfy domestic demand, manufacturers use Rhodesian leaf to improve their blends. In 1948, Southern Rhodesia exported 1.8 million pounds of leaf to the Union of South Africa.

PAKISTAN'S TOBACCO
EXPORTS LARGER

Pakistan's exports of unmanufactured tobacco for the first 5 months of 1949 were about 180 percent above the same period in 1948, the American Embassy in Karachi reports.

The country's exports of unmanufactured tobacco for the 5 months ending May 31, 1949, totaled 789,933 pounds, or an average of 157,987 pounds per month. This compares with exports of 279,692 pounds, or an average of 55,938 pounds per month for the first 5 months of 1948 and total of 846,330 pounds, or a monthly average of 70,528 pounds for the calendar year 1948.

Estimates of current tobacco production in Pakistan are not available, but it is believed to be well below the prewar average. In 1946-47, leaf production totaled approximately 178 million pounds from 187,000 acres, as compared with 205 million pounds from 198,000 acres in 1945-46 and 194 million pounds from 198,000 acres in 1944-45. During the prewar, 1935-36 through 1939-40, period Pakistan's leaf production averaged about 324 million pounds from 355,000 acres annually. The decline in production since prewar is largely accounted for by the scarcity of food during and since the war which caused the diversion of much of the tobacco acreage to food crops.

GREECE'S 1949 TOBACCO CROP FORECAST REVISED DOWNWARD

The latest official forecast of Greece's 1949 tobacco crop is 20 percent below an earlier tentative forecast, according to the American Embassy in Athens.

The country's 1949 tobacco crop is now officially forecast by the Greek Ministry of Agriculture at about 95 million pounds. This compares with an earlier tentative forecast by the Hellenic Tobacco Board of around 120 million pounds. If a 95 million pound crop materializes it will be 17 percent above the 1948 crop of 81.1 million pounds but almost 9 percent below the 1947 crop of 103.9 million pounds. During the prewar, 1935-39, period Greece's leaf production averaged 132.8 million pounds annually.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

ZANZIBAR'S CLOVE INDUSTRY THREATENED BY DISEASE

A clove tree disease, known locally as "Sudden Death" and believed caused by a virus carried by a scale insect parasite of the Maji Moto Ant, is spreading rapidly in Zanzibar, according to the American Consulate in Tanganyika. Over half of the clove trees on Zanzibar Island itself are already dead, and the disease has spread to the adjacent Island of Pemba, which produces more than three-fourths of the cloves originating in the Protectorate.

At a recent meeting of the clove growers of Zanzibar, the British Resident emphasized that if the disease were allowed to cause the ravages in Pemba which it had in Zanzibar, economic ruin would result. He stressed that the damage was too far advanced in Zanzibar Island for any corrective measures, stating: "It is like a great fire, and all you can do is to let it burn itself out. It is not too late, however, in Pemba."

Dr. Keen, Assistant Director of the Clove Research Scheme which was set up to trace the cause of the disease, said all that could be done in Zanzibar was to let the disease run its course and replant the devastated areas with other crops for 2 years before planting any more clove trees. He then offered a plan for controlling the disease on the Island of Pemba. This consists of cutting out about 60,000 trees, burning and clearing all the surrounding vegetation, spraying with a powerful insecticide, and planting the areas with some other crop for 2 years before replanting clove trees. In order to secure the cooperation of the growers, Dr. Keen proposed to give each small farmer a cash payment equal to about the average profit from his trees which would be affected by the plan. This compensation would last over a 10-year period, and at the end of that time the new trees would be 8 years old and coming into bearing.

The bulk of the world's clove supply normally comes from Zanzibar and Pemba. Production in these Islands fluctuates greatly from year to year but averages close to 20 million pounds annually.

The United States imports around 5 million pounds of cloves a year for use in culinary preparations, and in such products as medicines, confections, liqueurs, perfumes, and vanillin. Most of these imports came from Zanzibar prior to 1946; since then, Madagascar has supplied the largest volume of the United States clove requirements.

SMALLER 1949-50 COFFEE CROP FORECAST FOR ECUADOR

Ecuador's 1949-50 coffee crop is expected to amount to about 270,000 bags, according to the American Consulate General in Guayaquil. This is 25 percent below the large 1948-49 crop of 360,000 bags but approximately equal to the annual average prewar (1935-39) production of 268,000 bags.

Domestic consumption of coffee in Ecuador remains fairly constant at around 35,000 bags annually. Therefore, the 1949-50 crop should provide about 235,000 bags for export. About 30 percent of this amount will be washed coffee and the remainder ordinary grades. There have been no serious outbreaks of diseases or pests, but abnormal rains, continuing well beyond the usual end of the rainy season, delayed the harvest and affected both the quantity and the quality of the coming crop.

CUBA EXPECTS LARGER COFFEE CROP IN 1949-50

Cuba's 1949-50 coffee crop is tentatively forecast at roughly 590,000 bags, about one-fourth larger than the 1948-49 output of approximately 465,000 bags and substantially higher than the annual average prewar (1935-39) production of 425,000 bags, according to the American Embassy in Havana. Since Cuban purchasing power appears to be decreasing and coffee consumption is declining, some of the 1949-50 crop may be exported if Cuba will lift the ban imposed on coffee exports in July 1945.

There is no exportable surplus from the 1948-49 crop. On the contrary, the Cuban Government on June 20, 1949 authorized the importation duty free of 115,000 bags of coffee, partly to meet consumption deficiencies and partly to serve as buffer stocks to prevent prices from soaring. Decree No. 1836 provided, among other things, that the coffee must be imported before September 15, 1949; that it is not to be inferior to grades Rio 4 and 5 as classified in the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange; and that its price must be higher than \$23.00 per hundredweight f.o.b. at the market of origin. The imported coffee will be apportioned among roasters in accordance with the amount of coffee each roaster used from April 1, 1948 through March 31, 1949.

If the Cuban Government had not authorized the importation of coffee, available stocks would have been insufficient to meet consumption requirements and still leave normal 3 months supplies for aging. As it is, supplies are ample and will improve as the rest of the 115,000 bags reach Cuba. The carry-over into the 1949-50 crop year will approximate 240,000 bags.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

CANADA REPORTS

SHORT HAY CROP

Canada's 1949 hay crop was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on August 17 at 13,772,000 short tons. This compares with 20,299,000 tons in 1948 and with the 1938-47 average of 19,517,000 tons. The area devoted to hay in all Canada this year is placed at 11,040,000 acres compared with 11,913,000 acres last year and with the 10-year average of 11,769,000 acres.

Because of the rather short hay crops in the North Atlantic States of the United States this year, livestock interests in that region have been manifesting more than the usual interest in this year's crop in Canada, particularly the hay crop in the neighboring Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. This year, the hay crop in Ontario is estimated at 4,289,000 tons compared with 7,573,000 tons in 1948 and with the 10-year average of 7,068,000 tons. In Quebec, the crop is estimated at 5,160,000 tons against 5,809,000 tons last year and the 10-year average of 5,672,000 tons.

According to the August 1 report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Crop Reporting Board, the 1949 hay crop in the North Atlantic States will amount to 11,531,000 tons compared with 14,290,000 tons last year and with the 1938-47 average of 13,342,000 tons. All of the states in that region report smaller hay crops this year, but the greatest reduction is reported for New York State where the crop is now estimated at only 4,708,000 tons compared with 6,306,000 tons last year and the 10-year average of 5,770,000 tons.

Hay: U. S. Production and Imports for Specified Years

Season	United States production		United States imports	
	Total	North Atlantic States	From all countries	From Canada
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1935-36	90,364,000	12,646,000	5,434	5,090
1936-37	70,014,000	10,124,000	204,114	201,729
1937-38	83,002,000	12,894,000	23,116	22,942
1938-39	91,420,000	12,709,000	30,403	30,403
1939-40	86,533,000	11,059,000	64,808	64,808
1940-41	96,050,000	12,970,000	28,012	28,012
1941-42	95,754,000	10,767,000	4,525	731
1942-43	107,717,000	13,937,000	40,286	33,507
1943-44	103,128,000	14,593,000	372,093	364,931
1944-45	102,745,000	13,156,000	129,752	127,753
1945-46	103,539,000	15,023,000	229,010	219,704
1946-47	100,739,000	14,653,000	132,957	130,155
1947-48	102,846,000	14,546,000	109,251	109,245
1948-49	99,846,000	14,290,000	52,024	52,024
1949-50	97,953,000	11,531,000	1/	1/

1/ Not yet available.

Hay: Canadian Crop in Specified Years 1/

Year	Production in Ontario and Quebec				
	All Canada	Ontario	Quebec	Total	Percent of all Canada
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	Percent
1935	17,946	6,902	5,113	12,015	67.0
1936	16,779	6,156	5,593	11,751	70.0
1937	16,905	6,263	4,833	11,096	65.6
1938	17,533	6,322	5,281	11,603	66.2
1939	17,032	6,250	4,960	11,210	65.6
1940	18,574	6,916	5,280	12,196	65.7
1941	16,730	5,873	4,188	10,061	60.1
1942	21,460	8,053	5,647	13,700	63.8
1943	22,386	7,947	6,893	14,840	66.3
1944	20,097	6,716	5,850	12,566	62.5
1945	22,485	8,305	6,963	15,258	67.9
1946	18,721	6,795	5,582	12,377	66.1
1947	20,103	7,501	6,091	13,592	67.6
1948	20,299	7,573	5,810	13,383	65.9
1949 2/	13,772	4,289	5,160	9,449	68.6

1/ Includes hay, clover, alfalfa and grain hay.

2/ Includes hay and clover and first cutting of alfalfa.

Although a large part of the crop land in the North Atlantic States is planted to hay, livestock interests in that region usually find it necessary to draw supplementary supplies not only from other parts of the United States but also from Ontario and Quebec, but imports have never constituted more than a small percentage of the total crop. This is evidenced by the fact that in 1948-49, when the hay crop in that region amounted to 14,290,000 tons, total imports by the entire United States amounted to only 52,000 tons. Corresponding annual average figures for the 10-year period 1948-49 through 1947-48 were as follows: North Atlantic hay crop, 13,342,000 tons; total United States imports of hay, 114,000 tons.

Virtually all of the hay that is imported into the United States comes from Ontario and Quebec and consumed in the 9 North Atlantic States where dairying is an important industry. In view of the short hay crop in those Canadian Provinces this year, it is likely that their exports to deficit areas in the North Atlantic States will be very small during the current 1949-50 marketing season. In fact, Ontario and Quebec livestock interests have themselves expressed concern over the hay supply situation in those Provinces this year.

The United States duty on imported hay, which was reduced from the 1930 rate of \$5.00 per short ton to \$3.00 per ton in the first trade agreement with Canada in January 1936, and to \$2.50 per ton in the second trade agreement with that country in January 1939, was further reduced to \$1.25 per ton in the Geneva agreement in 1949. Because hay is bulky even when baled, transportation charges constitute a large part of the delivered cost and usually limit the movement of hay to comparatively short distances.

CUBA INCREASES RICE IMPORTS FROM U. S.

Cuban rice imports from the United States during the first half of 1949 increased substantially compared with the same period in 1948, according to a report transmitted by Jack R. Johnstone, American Embassy, Havana. Of the total imports amounting to 232 million pounds, 231 million were from the United States. Imports of 152 million pounds from the United States during the first half of the year before represented 71 percent of the total, and 29 percent came from Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay, and Central America.

Preliminary estimates place Cuba's 1949 rice crop at 2,890,000 bushels, (85 million pounds milled), only slightly smaller than the preceding year's production of 3,000,000 bushels (88 million pounds). The planted acreage of 125,000 acres compared with 133,000 acres in the year before. The crop so far has been improved by good weather in most regions since planting began in April and May, and has been comparatively free of diseases and insect pests.

CUBA: Rice imports, January-June 1949,
with comparisons

Country or area	Average				January-June 1/	
	: 1937-41	: 1946	: 1947	: 1948	: 1948	: 1949
	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds
Orient.....	201	0	0	0	0	0
United States....	232	238	613	454	152	231
Ecuador.....	1	50	3	23	27	1
Chile.....	0	8	2/	2/	0	0
Colombia.....	0	13	2/	2/	0	0
Mexico.....	0	0	0	21	22	0
Other countries	1	21	5	20	14	2/
Total.....	435	330	621	518	215	232

1/ Compiled from ships manifests.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from official statistics, except as noted.

MEXICO MAY PRODUCE
RECORD RICE CROP

Mexico's 1949 rice crop is forecast at 8,083,000 bushels (240 million pounds milled), 3 percent larger than last year's record of 7,838,000 bushels (230 million pounds), according to Ana M. Gomez, American Embassy, Mexico, D. F. Average production before the war (1937-41) was 4,598,000 bushels (130 million pounds). The estimate of the planted acreage is 215,000 acres, 5,000 more than in the preceding year, and approximately 100,000 acres more than before the war.

If weather conditions continue favorable through the December harvest, the exportable surplus from the new crop for export in 1950 is expected to approximate 90 million pounds. The surplus from the 1948 crop for export in 1949 amounted to 80 million pounds, of which 57 million had been shipped on August 1. Mexico's record rice exports in 1948 of 63 million pounds compared with average prewar exports of less than 20 million pounds annually.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the
U. S. gulf-port averages

Market location kind, and quality	Date 1949	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in: foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
<u>Alexandria</u>		Kantar	Tallari		
Ashmouni, Good.....	8-18	99.05 lbs.	"	47.02:	39.19
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	45.27:	37.74
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"	(not	quoted)
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	(not	quoted)
<u>Bombay</u>		Candy			
Jarila, Fine.....	8-18	784 lbs.	Rupee	620.00:	23.86
Broach, Fine.....	"	"	"	650.00:	25.01
<u>Karachi</u>		Mauud			
4F Punjab, S.G., Fine.....	8-17	82.28 lbs.	"	1/ 86.00:	31.53
289F Sind, S.G., Fine.....	"	"	"	1/ 91.00:	33.36
289F Punjab, S.G., Fine.....	"	"	"	1/ 91.00:	33.36
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		Metric ton			
Type B.....	8-18	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	2/4000.00:	54.03
<u>Lima</u>		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5.....	8-17	101.4 lbs.	Sol	3/ (not	quoted)
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"	3/ (not	quoted)
<u>Recife</u>		Arroba			
Mata, Type 4.....	8-18	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	205.00:	33.73
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	"	"	200.00:	32.90
<u>Sao Paulo</u>					
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	8-18	"	"	196.00:	32.25
<u>Torreón</u>		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16".....	8-18	101.4 lbs.	Peso	196.00:	22.36
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>					
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16".....	8-18	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	30.68

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable from U. S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U. S. quotations from designated spot markets.

- 1/ Omitted from last week's table: Karachi, August 10, 1949, in rupees with U.S. cents in parentheses--4F Punjab, 87.00 (31.90); 289F Sind, 91.00 (33.36); 289F Punjab, 92.00 (33.73).
- 2/ Nominal.
- 3/ Correction: Tanguis, Type 5, quoted 36.28 U.S. cents on August 8, 1949, should be 36.53; Pima, Type 1, quoted as 43.31 U.S. cents should be 43.60.

RISE IN NORWEGIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION

The textile industry of Norway, although small, is assuming a position of increasing importance in the Norwegian economy, according to Francis H. Whitaker, Agricultural Economist, who is surveying cotton requirements of the textile industries in European countries.

Cotton consumption in Norway in 1948-49 is expected to be 20,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight). This compares with 16,000 bales in the previous season and 11,000 bales in 1938-39. In the 1949-50 season consumption is expected to reach 30,000 bales. Plans call for the use of approximately 36,000 bales in 1950-51 and 46,000 bales by 1952-53. The deprivations suffered from the shortage of textiles during the two world wars has convinced Norwegians of the need for an expanded textile industry, and the Government has shown considerable interest in building up the industry since the war. Complete plans for modernizing the industry have been drawn, but although this will take considerable time, the Norwegian mills expect to recruit sufficient labor to run all spindles on a 2-shift basis and increase the number of spindles to 95,000.

Today there are approximately 70,000 spindles in operation in Norway, as compared to 46,000 in 1938. Half of these are now run on a single-shift basis and the balance on two shifts. Shortage of labor has been the principal factor in limiting the expansion of cotton textile production.

Norwegian cotton textile production can meet no more than half of domestic requirements for cotton fabric, and they are still heavily dependent on imports to meet their needs.

The five cotton mills now in operation in Norway do both spinning and weaving, but the spinning section can produce only 40 percent of the yarn needs for the weaving sections. Most of Norway's yarn imports are secured from the United Kingdom under existing trade agreements. The shortage of foreign exchange, however, has made it necessary to restrict textile imports, which has prolonged the shortage of goods and made it necessary to continue rationing of most cotton items.

Brazil has been the chief source of raw cotton supplies in the past few seasons, with the United States, Peru, and India supplying practically all the remainder. In the 1947-48 season Brazil supplied 50 percent of the imports and the United States only 23 percent. During the current season, however, Norway has secured very little cotton from Brazil, and imports from the United States have been greatly increased. From August 1, 1948, to July 1, 1949, the United States has exported 15,541 bales to Norway, as compared to only 2,830 bales during the entire 1947-48 season.

Norway has two rayon factories. One produces rayon filament yarn and the other, rayon staple fiber. In 1938 the total rayon production of filament yarn and staple fiber was slightly less than 400,000 pounds but by 1943 it had attained 1,100,000 pounds. In 1945 it dropped by nearly half to 600,000 pounds. Thereafter production entered upon a steep uptrend. In 1946 it was 5,400,000 pounds; in 1947, 7,400,000 pounds; and in 1948 reached 15,700,000 pounds. Plans for 1949 and 1950 call for 21,200,000 pounds and 23,500,000 pounds respectively, while in 1952 a total production of rayon filament yarn and staple fiber of 25,300,000 pounds is anticipated, about 60 percent of which would be for export. This 1952 planned production would be the equivalent of 60,000 bales of cotton, or three times Norway's present consumption of raw cotton.

NIGERIA EXPANDING COTTON PRODUCTION

The portion of the 1948-49 cotton crop in Nigeria (British West Africa) purchased for export is estimated at 40,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) and has been exceeded only by the 1940-41 commercial crop of 55,000 bales. In addition there is normally a much larger amount of unexportable cotton that is produced on small scattered plots which does not enter commercial channels. Practically all of the commercially important growing areas are in the northern part of the colony.

Early reports on seed distribution for planting in July 1949 indicated that the 1949-50 crop may be considerably larger than last year's crop. Distribution of the Improved or Allen seed has been spread over a much wider area this year. Efforts are being made to get all cotton growers in northern Nigeria to shift to this variety in the next few years because its gin yield averages 37 percent compared with about 32 percent for other varieties being used.

The entire 1948-49 commercial crop is destined for the United Kingdom, having been purchased by the Royal Cotton Exchange. All subsequent crops will be purchased by the new Nigerian Cotton Marketing Board. Prices paid for the 1948-49 crop were 4 pence (6.72 cents) a pound of seed cotton for first quality and 3.9 pence (6.55 cents) for all other grades. Prices to be paid for the next crop have not yet been announced.

Most of the cotton for export must be hauled about 500 miles by rail to the port of Lagos and because of top priority authorized for the movement of peanuts, it will be near the end of the year before the last of the cotton is moved to the port in small irregular shipments.

FATS AND OILSINDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS
DROP IN JULY

The following table shows copra exports from Indonesia during July 1949 with comparisons:

INDONESIA: Copra exports, July 1949 with comparisons
(Long tons)

Country	Copra distribution					
	Average	1948 1/	Jan.-July	July		
	1935-39		1949 1/	1948 1/	1949 1/	
Canada.....	-	8,320	3,650	5,149	-	-
Mexico.....	12,614	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	3,909	5,734	13,100	-	-	-
Belgium.....	8,053	8,018	4,000	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	4,896	2,000	2,400	2,000	-	-
Denmark.....	72,375	4,120	-	-	-	-
France.....	12,748	5,937	-	-	-	-
Bizonal Germany.....	64,674	19,578	10,381	-	-	1,968
Italy.....	23,103	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	133,841	159,440	123,042	17,219	16,712	-
Norway.....	31,810	3,000	-	-	-	-
Poland.....	1,422	2,500	500	-	-	-
Sweden.....	6,886	11,670	2,625	-	-	2,625
Switzerland.....	17	6,500	1,000	500	-	-
United Kingdom.....	412	-	17,648	-	-	3,150
Japan.....	6,180	-	7,000	-	-	-
Singapore.....	107,285	-	6,929	-	-	4,829
Union of South Africa.....	-	1,600	2,500	-	-	-
Others.....	17,160	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	507,385	2/ 238,417	2/ 194,775	2/ 24,868	2/ 29,284	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Does not include unrecorded shipments to Singapore.

Copra Board, Batavia.

U. S. IMPORTS OF SPECIFIED VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS

The following table shows United States imports of specified vegetable oils and oilseeds during January-June 1949 with comparisons:

UNITED STATES: Imports 1/ of specified oils and oilseeds,
January-June 1949 with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1947	1948 2/	January-June 1948 2/	1949 2/
Babassu kernels	1,000 lbs.	3/	22,233	4/ 61,921	30,625	29,562
Babassu oil.....	" "	5/ 346	1,747	3,082	1,224	2,112
Castor-beans.....	" "	132,924	276,807	302,511	153,023	135,258
Castor oil.....	" "	226	6,595	2,441	1,153	2,610
Flaxseed.....	" bu.	18,470	282	1,066	596	148
Linseed oil.....	" lbs.	713	117,326	3,959	3,015	1,298
Copra.....	Short tons	230,000	677,660	4/ 448,862	266,209	164,739
Coconut oil.....	1,000 lbs.	342,717	23,559	109,096	45,688	43,419
Oiticica oil.....	" "	5/ 7,673	8,471	17,558	8,229	5,156
Olive oil						
Edible.....	" "	62,811	11,250	4/ 36,101	18,106	9,293
Inedible.....	" "	35,448	248	9,775	7,350	359
Palm oil.....	" "	321,482	63,212	63,328	28,774	61,185
Sesame seed.....	" "	58,425	9,479	22,606	18,477	6,545
Tea-seed oil.....	" "	13,159	6,377	3,601	2,572	78
Tucum kernels....	" "	6/ 9,810	16,887	11,619	10,212	17,140
Tung oil.....	" "	123,190	121,564	133,282	62,019	28,691

1/ Imports for consumption. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation. 4/ Revised. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ 1939 only.

Compiled from official sources.

CORRECTION

In the article "U. S. Exports of Specified Fats, Oils and Oilseeds", in Foreign Crops and Markets, August 15, 1949, Vol. 59, No. 7, page 173, coconut oil, crude, in the table, should have read 3,958 for January-June 1949 instead of 5,958.

PHILIPPINE COPRA, COCONUT OIL
EXPORTS INCREASE IN JULY

The following tables show copra and coconut oil exports from the Philippine Republic during July 1949 with comparisons:

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: Copra exports, July 1949 with comparisons
(Long tons)

Country <u>1/</u>	Copra distribution				
	Average	1948 <u>2/</u>	Jan. - July	July	
	1935-39		1949 <u>2/</u>	1948 <u>2/</u>	1949 <u>2/</u>
United States (total)...	206,801	364,102	163,092	30,310	32,209
Atlantic Coast.....	-	61,618	20,681	4,353	2,551
Gulf Coast.....	-	69,320	22,590	6,633	6,499
Pacific Coast.....	-	233,164	119,821	19,324	23,159
Canada.....	-	17,049	4,250	-	1,500
Mexico.....	7,260	-	-	-	-
Panama Canal Zone.....	-	707	775	-	-
Panama, Republic of.....	-	1,357	209	-	-
Colombia.....	-	6,995	-	2,678	-
Venezuela.....	-	3,868	1,133	2,525	-
Austria.....	-	6,000	-	-	-
Belgium.....	10	1,000	1,750	-	-
Denmark.....	6,025	26,536	16,085	-	4,085
France.....	24,589	65,912	23,757	-	-
Bizional Germany.....	7,309	17,250	22,000	-	-
Italy.....	4,079	21,900	8,218	-	-
Netherlands.....	28,415	8,949	4,050	1,800	-
Norway.....	91	9,276	7,000	-	1,000
Poland.....	-	31,749	1,500	-	-
Sweden.....	4,183	4,748	7,600	-	978
Switzerland.....	-	1,000	-	-	-
Japan.....	1,047	24,339	6,075	-	-
Syria.....	-	1,443	-	-	-
Egypt.....	1,271	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa...	-	-	1,792	-	538
Others.....	8,758	11,450	<u>3/</u> 14,480	700	3,804
Total.....	299,838	625,630	283,766	38,013	44,114

1/ Declared destination. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ 9,600 to Trieste; 2,000 to Algeria; 2,474 to Palestine; and 406 to others.

American Embassy, Manila.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: Coconut oil exports,
July 1949 with comparisons

Country of destination	Average : 1935-39	1948	Jan.-July 1949 1/	1949	
				June 1/	July 1/
United States....	155,358	41,338	27,019	4,173	9,309
Canada.....	1,885	-	-	-	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	500	-
Bizonal Germany	660	-	3,830	-	-
Italy.....	-	396	2,188	748	163
Netherlands.....	-	-	915	-	-
China.....	392	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong.....	583	-	-	-	-
Poland.....	-	-	-	260	-
Siam.....	54	-	-	-	-
Trieste.....	-	125	-	-	-
Other countries	2,815	126	1,277	0	0
Total.....	161,747	41,985	35,229	5,681	9,472

1/ Preliminary.

American Embassy, Manila.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

NEW ZEALAND BUTTERFAT
PRODUCTION HIGH

New Zealand factory butterfat production was 461 million pounds during the 1948-49 season ending July 31, 1949. This output is 10 percent above a year earlier and only 1 percent short of the record in 1940-41. The amount of butterfat used in 1948-49 for butter, cheese and condensory products was 10, 13, and 25 percent, respectively, greater than the amount of butterfat used for these products in the 1947-48 season.

The New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission estimates exports of dairy produce from the 1948-49 production will constitute a record volume. The preliminary estimates with comparisons are as follows:

NEW ZEALAND: Factory butterfat utilization in 1947-48 and 1948-49

Butterfat for:	1947-48	1948-49
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	402	274
Cheese	88	78
Condensory Products	7	6

New Zealand: Exports, Milk products for seasons

	<u>1940-41</u>	<u>1947-48</u>	<u>1948-49</u>
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Butter	136,000	130,000	144,000
Cheese	118,000	80,000	94,000
Dried milk	9,300	15,000	20,800
Canned milk	3,500	8,500	9,700
Casein	800	3,800	4,000
Total	<u>267,600</u>	<u>237,300</u>	<u>272,500</u>

The prospects for the 1949-50 season are very good. The dairy cows are in fine condition, the pastures are turning green and the prospective prices should provide a combination of abundance.

ALL CLASSES OF DANISH HOGS SHOW LARGE INCREASE

While all classes of Danish hogs showed a substantial increase in numbers, according to the July 1949 census, suckling pigs made the largest gain when numbers rose to 702,000 head from 298,000 head reported a year earlier, an increase of more than 135 percent. Total sow numbers reached 362,000 head as against 187,000 head a year previous, a gain of nearly 94 percent. Bred sow numbers in July of this year were reported at 240,000 head, compared with 138,000 head a year ago. Pigs and slaughter hogs, also, totalled 1,614,000 head in comparison with 841,000 for the preceding year or nearly double. As a result, total hog numbers, including boars, in the last census were 2,690,000 head, compared with 1,334,000 head, an increase of almost 102 percent from a year earlier.

The gain in numbers of all classes of hogs generally reflects the more satisfactory price paid Denmark for bacon exports by the United Kingdom and a more adequate feed supply during the past year. If feed grain supplies are relatively plentiful, the Danish hog industry can be expected to continue to make a sizable recovery during the next year. This is further evidenced by the large increase in the number of bred sows of more than 100,000 head over a year earlier. A large pig crop this fall can be expected to increase marketings and exports in the late spring of 1950, (For other comparative data see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 13, 1949.)

SWEDEN'S EGG PRODUCTION RISES

Swedish egg production during the first 6 months of 1949 was 52,280 metric tons which is 13 percent above the similar period a year earlier. This output resulted from 12 percent greater poultry numbers in the first half of 1949 above the first half of 1948. The larger production of eggs permitted an increase in domestic consumption of about 7 percent in addition to egg exports of 1,000 metric tons to Switzerland and Germany.

U. K. BACON IMPORTS CUT IN HALF
DURING FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1949

Total bacon shipments from the principal supplying countries to the United Kingdom for the first 6 months of 1949 were less than one-half as large as those for the similar period in 1948, due to the dropping off of Canadian bacon exports. During the first half of 1949, Canada shifted from the principal supplier position with over 167 million pounds of bacon or approximately 75 percent of the total in the first half of 1948, to the second largest supplier with 25 million pounds or 23 percent of the total exports to the United Kingdom in the January-June period 1949. During the latter period, Denmark became the United Kingdom's principal supplier, shipping 53 percent of all bacon the latter country imported. The Netherlands, Poland and Hungary were the other suppliers. The principal exporting countries, together with quantities exported for the two periods, are shown in the following table:

BACON: Imports into the United Kingdom, by origin,
during January - June 1949, with comparisons.

Country	1948			1949		
	Quality	Percentage		Quality	Percentage	
		of total			of total	
	Million pounds	Percent		Million pounds	Percent	
Denmark	35.5	15.8	:	58.4	52.5	:
Netherlands	3.3	1.5	:	11.3	10.2	:
Poland	16.5	7.4	:	14.2	12.7	:
Hungary	1.0	.4	:	2.1	1.8	:
Canada	167.5	74.8	:	25.2	22.6	:
Others	.2	.1	:	.2	.2	:
Total	224.0	100.0	:	111.4	100.0	:

Official sources.

